

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

DEC 1 1990

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16).

1. Name of Property

historic name Pope Air Force Base Historic District other names/site number Pope Air Force Base Depression-Era Cantonment

2. Location

street & number Bldgs. 300, 302, 306, and Old Family Housing Units not for publication city, town Fayetteville vicinity state North Carolina code NC county Cumberland code NC 051 zip code 28308

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal. Category of Property: building(s), district, site, structure, object. Number of Resources within Property: Contributing, Noncontributing, Total.

Name of related multiple property listing: Pope Air Force Base Early Expansion Multiple Property Group Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: [Signature] Date: Nov 21, 1990 State or Federal agency and bureau: DEPARTMENT OF THE AIRFORCE

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official: [Signature] Date: 9-19-88 State or Federal agency and bureau: State Historic Preservation Officer

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is: entered in the National Register. determined eligible for the National Register. determined not eligible for the National Register. removed from the National Register. other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper: [Signature] Date of Action: 1/25/91

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Defense - Military Facility

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Defense - Military Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Stucco

Hollow Tile Masonry

roof Asphalt

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The 32 buildings comprising the Pope AFB Historic District were built in 1933 and 1934 during the first (Depression-era) period of military expansion at Pope Field. These buildings form a contiguous district within the boundaries of Pope AFB. Along with Hangars 4/5 (Bldg. 708), they are the oldest surviving buildings at the installation. The district includes two distinct property types: single administrative buildings and dwellings with associated outbuildings. The common architectural features which these buildings share include use of hollow tile masonry walls, painted stucco exteriors, reinforced concrete foundations, and originally, Spanish tile roofing.

BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

Fleming Hall (Bldg. 306)

Fleming Hall is a Georgian Revival, three-story, building with stone-and-hollow-tile masonry, an attic, and a basement. The building was constructed in 1933 at a cost of \$92,420.16. Its exterior dimensions are 53.8 x 129.9 feet. The gabled roof, originally covered with Spanish tile (Fig. 1), is now asphalt-shingled. Oculus windows occur in each gable. A wood cornice adorns the roof line. An exterior chimney is present on the northwest (rear) wing of the building (Fig. 2). The structure rests on a reinforced concrete foundation and has a painted stucco exterior. The rear (north) elevation describes a C-shaped courtyard and porch surrounded by a stone-walled enclosure (Fig. 2). The rear entry forms a simple recessed foyer. All exterior windows in Fleming Hall have stone sills. The evenly-spaced window openings contain double-hung sash, 8-over-8 windows. The front entry is embellished with a small, one-story arched porch overhang supported by two squared stone piers embedded in bonded brick. The simulated keystone arch is topped by a stone lintel and stone balustraded balcony, which is entered by a French door with transom (Fig. 3). According to as-built plans for Fleming Hall, it appears that the front porch piers and pilasters are formed of cut stone, although it would be difficult to distinguish cut stone from well-cast simulated stone. Cast stone (concrete) was more widely used in Federal buildings during the 1930s, due to the fact that it was cheaper and easier to work competently than was cut stone (John Wells, personal communication 1985).

See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Military
Architecture
Economy

Period of Significance

1933 - 1934

Significant Dates

1933-1934

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Pope AFB District, which includes Old Family Housing units and Depression-era administration and barracks buildings, commemorates not only the earliest military expansion period at Pope Field, but also marks the pre-Public Works Administration period of direct Federal efforts to alleviate the massive unemployment which accompanied the Great Depression (Armstrong 1976:10). Under the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (Title III, Sec. 301), which provided \$300 million nationwide for public construction, Congress authorized the expenditure of \$140,000 to build a barracks (Bldg. 306 - Fleming Hall), and \$140,000 and \$34,000, respectively, for commissioned and non-commissioned officers' quarters (Old Family Housing units on Etheridge, Virgin, and Maynard Streets). Thus, the buildings included in the Pope AFB Historic District are an enduring symbol of the few pre-Roosevelt era attempts to put a nation back to work during its darkest economic hour.

The housing structures built at Pope AFB in 1933 - 1934 are also typical of buildings constructed at military bases across the United States during that period to alleviate the severe military housing shortage which occurred during the first quarter of the twentieth century. By 1927 military housing in the United States was described as a "national disgrace," with more than one-half of the 81,097 members of the military housed in World War I-era temporary housing or tents (Literary Digest 1927:10-11; Swanberg 1982:71-73). Legitimate concerns for the health and safety of the country's military forces, as well as the need to boost the economy, were therefore responsible for 1930s congressional appropriations for military construction projects, including those at Pope AFB.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Anonymous

1927 Army Housing a "National Disgrace." Literary Digest 95:10-11.

Armstrong, Ellis L., editor

1976 History of Public Works of the United States: 1776-1976.
American Public Works Association, Chicago.

Chambers, John S.

1928 Quarters for Our Army. Quartermaster Review March-April:
24-26.

Crouitz, Matthew L., coordinator

1977 TAB A-1 Environmental Narrative. Ms. on file, 317th Tactical
Airlift Wing, Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)
has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings
Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Pope AFB, Fayetteville, NC

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 15.5

UTM References

A 1, 7 6, 8, 1, 5, 4, 0 3, 8, 9, 4, 0, 0, 0
Zone Easting Northing

C 1, 7 6, 8, 1, 8, 8, 0 3, 8, 9, 3, 7, 2, 0

B 1, 7 6, 8, 1, 5, 5, 0 3, 8, 9, 3, 9, 2, 0
Zone Easting Northing

D 1, 7 6, 8, 1, 7, 2, 0 3, 8, 9, 3, 2, 6, 0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The Pope Air Force Base Historic District is bounded on the south and west by Maynard and Ethridge Streets. It is bounded on the north and east by Reilly, Academy and Virgin Streets, and by the Pope Air Force Base golf course. See accompanying map for detail.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The buildings included within the bounds specified above represent the early cantonment at Pope AFB. All of the buildings, except Bldg. 308, were built from 1933 - 1934 under specific appropriation from Congress, and all display similar architectural and functional features. The built environment surrounding the historic district reflects later periods of construction.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lesley Drucker, Senior Archaeologist/Susan Jackson, Projects Coordinator

organization Carolina Archaeological Services date 11/87

street & number 1612 Westminster Drive telephone 803/254-3996

city or town Columbia state SC zip code 29204

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1

Originally built as a barracks and mess for enlisted men, Fleming Hall was converted to Command Headquarters during World War II and continues to serve in that capacity. Major architectural alterations to the building's exterior include the replacement of roof tiles with asphalt shingles in 1957; subsequent roof repairs have occurred, most recently in 1983. Improper installation of copper flashing around the concrete and stone chimney at the rear of the building in 1957 caused leakage, which was corrected in 1974. The west elevation reflects modification to accommodate the addition of an exterior fire escape and ventilation upgrade. Several first-story windows on the rear of the building were boarded up and sealed with a stucco exterior in 1961 (see Fig. 2). Installation of hinged front and rear glass doors and storm windows on all facades complete the exterior modifications.

A number of structural improvements have also been made to the interior of Fleming Hall in order to accommodate the changes in function from living quarters to administrative offices after 1957. Repair and maintenance of mechanical, plumbing, and wiring systems were conducted between 1955 and 1982. Central air conditioning was added in 1959, but architectural modifications associated with the HVAC system do not appear to have been major until 1970. The building's original steam boiler was demolished at this time and a new oil furnace was installed.

Old Fire Station (Bldg. 300)

Bldg. 300, a one-story building at the corner of Maynard and Reilly Streets, originally functioned as a fire station and is now Medical Supply (Fig. 4). It was completed in 1934 at a cost of \$6,690. Exterior dimensions of this gable-roofed structure are 20.5 x 53.7 feet. According to as-built plans, it had a concrete and smooth-faced tile floor, hollow tile masonry walls, Spanish tile roof, painted stucco facade, and stone window sills. Circular, louvered vent openings occur in the gable ends of the roof. The original floor plan was designed to house two fire trucks, an apparatus room, office, closet, toilet, and heater/boiler room at the rear. The fire trucks entered the station through two overhung, garage-type bays (Fig. 4).

The major modification to the plan and exterior of Bldg. 300 was the addition of an asbestos-sided wallboard (frame) building on the north (rear) side of the building ca. 1936 (Fig. 3). This addition housed sleeping quarters and a lounge, toilet, and showers. Space in the original building was converted to a kitchen and an additional office. The heating system was also converted from steam boiler to oil at this time. Asphalt shingles replaced the roof tiles in 1958.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2

Major changes to the interior floor plan of Bldg. 300 were instituted ca. 1979, when the fire station was converted to its present use as a medical supply and maintenance building. These changes do not appear to have affected the exterior facade, however. Under the use conversion, a medical warehouse was located in the former apparatus room, and a suspended ceiling was built in the warehouse area. Technical services were located in the old office and kitchen, and storage and mechanical space replaced the old boiler room. In addition, medical supply issue was located in the old sleeping quarters; administration was moved to the old lounge. A new vault, mechanical room, and security cages were built at the back of the warehouse, and new ventilation and fire protection systems were installed. Storm windows were added to the building in 1978.

Old Medical Dispensary (Bldg. 302)

Bldg. 302, originally a medical dispensary and flight surgeon's clinic, is located between Bldgs. 300 and 306 on Maynard Street. It was built in 1934 for \$21,000. This one-story structure with basement has hollow tile masonry walls erected on a concrete foundation, asphalt shingle (originally tile) roof, evenly spaced window openings containing double-hung sash 6 over 6 windows, and painted stucco exterior (Fig. 6). Exterior dimensions are 60.5 x 32.8 feet. Bldg. 302 has a truncated hipped roof with a central chimney (Fig. 7) and dormers on front and rear faces. The front entrance, approached by a flight of stairs and topped by a transom, is outlined by an ornamental surround.

No as-built plans could be located to detail the original interior arrangement of space. The earliest structural modifications to Bldg. 302 appear to have occurred during the early 1950s, when plumbing and interior layout changes were made to accommodate expanded medical needs. Flush panel doors of hinged glass were installed. Pursuant to a change in use in 1971, alterations associated with medical equipment supply were made to the dispensary. Another change in use appears to have occurred in 1978, when Bldg. 302 became the base Mental Health Clinic. Major interior repairs have occurred since 1982 involving electrical, mechanical, plumbing, fire protection, and telephone systems. Those involving architectural details have been mostly concerned with the addition of storm windows and replacement of hinged glass doors.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3Old Family Housing Units

Old Family Housing at Pope AFB consists of 21 one- and two-story dwellings on Etheridge, Maynard, and Virgin Streets. These buildings were under construction in January 1933, and were completed in January 1934 at costs ranging from \$5,616 to \$11,172. The two-story homes originally housed senior officers on Maynard Street (Bldgs. 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218), while the one-story bungalows housed junior officers on Etheridge and Virgin Streets (Bldgs. 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344). Today the bungalows on Etheridge Street house non-commissioned officers and those on Maynard Street (Colonel's Row) house commissioned officers. Bldgs. 342 and 344, the only bungalows on Virgin Street, have been converted to offices for Morale, Welfare and Recreation Administration and the Area Defense Counsel, respectively.

All family housing units were characterized by hollow tile masonry set on concrete foundations, with wood floors, painted stucco exteriors, tile roofs, small rear stoops/porches, and basements. Exterior dimensions of the two-story dwellings are 34.3 x 39.3 feet; exterior dimensions of the one-story bungalows are 32.3 x 32.5 feet. Each house has both an exterior and interior basement access.

The one-story bungalows on Etheridge and Virgin Streets are constructed in a rectangular plan. The front-facing gable of the cross gable roofs is perpendicular to the lateral gable. Semicircular attic vents adorn all gables, and the exterior chimney is stuccoed. A screened-in porch, approached by a short flight of stairs, characterizes the front facade of each house, while the rear entrance is recessed in an arched opening (Figs. 8, 9). The front porches on these homes represent original construction features; screening was added in 1964.

The two-story homes on Maynard Street are also constructed on a rectangular plan. An in-wall chimney is present between the main block of each house and the setback sun porch extends to the side. Roofs are gabled and windows are double-hung and evenly spaced on each facade. The shed-roofed front porches were added to these dwellings in 1963 (Figs. 10, 11).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Originally furnished with steam boilers, the family housing units were equipped with oil floor furnaces, air conditioning, and fans before 1956, when ownership was transferred from the Army Air Corps to the Air Force. Subsequent improvements between 1956 and 1980 were mostly non-structural in nature, except for the installation of central ventilation, removal of some interior walls to expand living space, and addition of screened porches to the front facade of the two-story homes.

Several vehicle garages were built in conjunction with the Old Family Housing units. Engineering specifications detail these as hollow tile masonry structures with concrete foundations and floors, stucco exteriors, and gabled roofs shingled with tile. Two-car garages (Bldgs. 203, 207, 211, 215, 217) are shared by commissioned officers' families living in the two-story quarters on Maynard Street (Fig. 12). These buildings measure 21.0 x 21.7 feet. Five-car garages (Bldgs. 325, 337) were constructed behind the non-commissioned officers' quarters on Etheridge Street; these buildings measure 21.7 x 50.0 feet (Figs. 13, 14). A two-car garage (Bldg. 343) is also located behind Bldgs. 342 and 344 on Virgin Street. Most of the garages still function today as vehicle or personal storage buildings.

The only non-contributing resource within the Pope AFB Historic district is Bldg. 308, Consolidated Base Personnel Office, which was built in 1984. This rectangular masonry structure with tinted, inset windows is located between Bldgs. 302 and 306 on Maynard Street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

Pope AFB has played a leading role in the development of United States air power. Established within 15 years after the first successful powered flight in 1903, Pope Field is one of the oldest installations in the Air Force. Pope Field was officially established on April 1, 1919 by the War Department with issuance of the following bulletin (Crouitz 1977:6):

The flying field to be established at Camp Bragg, North Carolina, is named Pope Field in honor of Lt. Harley Halbert Pope, who was killed in an airplane accident January 7, 1919.

Mission operations at Pope Field began as a local support unit for U. S. Army activities in the 1920s. The 276th Aero Squadron was the first unit stationed at Pope Field, and many of its members were veterans of World War I. Their primary mission was to support the Artillery Regiment at Camp Bragg. Initially, balloons and hand-made, single-engine biplanes were stationed at Pope Field. Until 1927 the aircraft at Pope Field were used in passive roles, such as aerial photography, mapping of local terrain, spotting for artillery, reporting forest fires, and carrying the mail. In 1927, Maj. Carl Spaatz led a flight of 14 Keystone B-1 bombers from Pope to demonstrate the practicality of destroying bridges with aerial bombs. The destruction of a condemned bridge on the Pee Dee River confirmed his theory, and its application during World War II significantly shortened that war.

From its birth in 1907, military aviation in the United States has grown from being an experimental arm of the Signal Corps, through expansion during two World Wars and later American military involvements, to become a dominant component of United States military strength (Goldberg 1957). The growth and expansion of military aviation are mirrored in the growth of Pope AFB, which has seen an intensification of combat and transport support operations during the past 50 years.

Throughout World War II, air and ground crews trained at Pope Field with Army airborne units in preparation for airborne and aerial resupply missions. In 1941 Generals Marshall, McNair, and Clark visited Pope Field and witnessed one of the largest air maneuvers in history up to that time: the first mass paratroop drop (over 500 paratroopers) undertaken in the western hemisphere (Crouitz 1977:6). In February 1942 a squadron of A-20s based at Pope Field located and sank the first German submarine off the shores of the United States (Cape Hatteras and Cape Lookout). The 317th Tactical Airlift Wing at Pope Field, which saw extensive service in the Pacific during World War II, was one of the first troop carrier groups formed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

After World War II, the Continental Air Command took over Pope Field and maintained control until 1950, when the Tactical Air Command assumed control. In October 1954, the 464th Troop Carrier Wing was transferred to Pope Field, and a major period of facility expansion ensued. In 1958 the Wing converted from C-119s to C-123 aircraft, enabling it to establish increased tactical airlift capability (Crouitz 1977:7).

During the 1960 earthquake disaster, Pope AFB was one of two primary staging areas used to provide medical supplies and personnel assistance to Chile. The Wing received the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award in 1961 and 1963 for assistance to the Vietnamese Air Force. Airlifts of men and materials were sent from Pope AFB to Florida in 1962 during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

An increase in the Wing's operational capacity occurred with the arrival of the first Lockheed C-130 Hercules aircraft in 1963, enabling the Wing to carry United States Strike Command paratroopers and equipment to any war zone in the world. Subsequent airlifts from Pope AFB included Africa (1964), Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico (1965), Korea and Cambodia (1968), and Europe (1970). Numerous humanitarian and skill record awards were presented to the 464th Tactical Airlift Wing between 1960 and 1970.

In 1971, the 464th TAW was deactivated and the 317th TAW administratively moved to Pope AFB. Under the 317th TAW, the sophisticated Adverse Weather Aerial Delivery System was tested, and still remains in place at Pope AFB. AWADS allows for accurate airdrops in cloud cover and at night, thereby greatly expanding the environment in which airborne operations are possible. The USAF Airlift Center was activated at Pope AFB in 1975; this unit tests and evaluates new equipment, tactics and doctrine for all airlift forces.

The major feature of Pope Field's built environment prior to World War II included the airstrip, hangars, and cantonment area, including barracks, officers' housing, and administrative support facilities. The only buildings which survive at Pope Field today from the pre-World War II era include the old fire station (Bldg. 300), the old medical dispensary and flight surgeon's clinic (Bldg. 302), Fleming Hall (Bldg. 306), old family housing and garage units (Bldgs. 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 203, 207, 211, 215, 217, 325, 237, and 343), and Hangars 4 and 5 (Bldg. 708).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

The administrative and domestic buildings included in the Pope AFB Historic District were constructed between 1933 and 1934 during the first military expansion period at Pope Field. Fleming Hall (Bldg. 306), a barracks and headquarters building, is typical of a basic palladian design which characterized public construction from the early to middle twentieth century. Large palladian buildings designed for public use display formal symmetry, imposing entries, and balanced flanking elements. Smaller buildings, such as the fire station (Bldg. 300), old medical dispensary (Bldg. 302), and family housing units, are characterized by utilitarian, individualized adaptations of these major design elements.

These structures and the landscape surrounding them were designed to reflect a civilian-influenced, park-like setting in which elements of the landscape were in harmony with one another. The military buildings of this period followed a basic design for military installation planning, which was developed as part of the Housing Program of 1926 (Swanberg 1982:65-95). In setting forth the basic design elements of the 1926 program, military planners and civilian architectural consultants made a conscious attempt to ensure that each base reflected a sense of unity and wholeness of design.

In attempting to give each installation a unique character, planners regionalized architectural styles and building materials. Bases in the Pacific Northwest and Atlantic Seaboard were designed in the Georgian style (Wheaton 1928:11; Swanberg 1982:80). As has been described in Section 7 of this nomination, Fleming Hall (originally a barracks), and to a lesser extent the smaller administrative buildings included in the Pope AFB Historic District, are built in the Georgian Revival style. Other documented late 1920s to early 1930s military installations which contain similar structural types and architectural styles include Fort Meade, Maryland; Fort Devens, Massachusetts (Wheaton 1928:11-13); and Fort Lewis, Washington (Swanberg 1982).

Family housing at Pope AFB is similar in design to housing units built at military bases across the country. According to plans developed in the late 1920s by the Quartermaster General of the Army, married senior officers and non-commissioned officers were to be provided with spacious and "charming" homes set in park-like surroundings. This was designed to provide families with privacy comparable to that available in civilian residential neighborhoods (Chambers 1928:24-26; Swanberg 1982). Housing units similar to those included in the Pope AFB Historic District have been documented at Maxwell Field, Alabama (Robison 1984).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Drucker, Lesley M.

- 1985 Architectural and Historical Documentation of the Original
Cantonment Area and Hangars 4 and 5, Pope Air Force Base, North
Carolina. Resource Studies Series 83. Carolina Archaeological
Services, Columbia.

Goldberg, Alfred, editor

- 1957 A History of the United States Air Force, 1907-1957. D. Van
Nostrand Co., Inc., Princeton.

Robison, Neil

- 1984 Maxwell AFB Senior Officers' Quarters Historic District: National
Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form. Ms. on
file, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Swanberg, Arnold F.

- 1982 The Development of the Army Planning Process: A Case Study of
Fort Lewis. M.A. thesis, Department of Urban Planning,
University of Washington.

Wells, John

- 1985 Personal Communication. S. C. Department of Archives and
History, Columbia.

Wheaton, Francis B.

- 1929 The Architecture of the Army Post. Quartermaster Review
September-October:10-13.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

UTM References · Zone 17

E - E681760 N3893120

F - E682040 N3893390

G - E681970 N3893890

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 1

- Figure 1. Building 306, Pope AFB Historic District
Fayetteville, North Carolina
Photographer Unknown
Late 1930s
Carolina Archaeological Services, Columbia, South Carolina
Maynard Street, Pope AFB, Late 1930s, showing Bldg. 306,
Bldg. 302, Bldg. 300. View to the northwest.
Fig. 1
- Figure 2. Building 306, Pope AFB Historic District
Fayetteville, North Carolina
Lesley Drucker
August 14, 1985
Carolina Archaeological Services, Columbia, South Carolina
Rear elevation of Bldg. 306. View to the south.
Fig. 2
- Figure 3. Building 306, Pope AFB Historic District
Fayetteville, North Carolina
Pope AFB Audio/Visual Department
September 18, 1986
Carolina Archaeological Services, Columbia, South Carolina
Front elevation of Bldg. 306. View to the northeast.
Fig. 3
- Figure 4. Building 300, Pope AFB Historic District
Fayetteville, North Carolina
Pope AFB Audio/Visual Department
September 18, 1986
Carolina Archaeological Services, Columbia, South Carolina
Front and side elevations of Bldg. 300. View to the northeast.
Fig. 4
- Figure 5. Building 300, Pope AFB Historic District
Fayetteville, North Carolina
Pope AFB Audio/Visual Department
September 18, 1986
Carolina Archaeological Services, South Carolina
Rear elevation of Bldg. 300, showing addition. View to
the south.
Fig. 5
- Figure 6. Building 302, Pope AFB Historic District
Fayetteville, North Carolina
Pope AFB Audio/Visual Department
September 18, 1986
Carolina Archaeological Services, Columbia, South Carolina
Rear elevation of Bldg. 302. View to the south.
Fig. 6

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 2

- Figure 7. Building 302, Pope AFB Historic District
Fayetteville, North Carolina
Pope AFB Audio/Visual Department
September 18, 1986
Carolina Archaeological Services, Columbia, South Carolina
Front and side elevations of Bldg. 302. View to the northwest.
Fig. 7
- Figure 8. Building 336, Pope AFB Historic District
Fayetteville, North Carolina
Pope AFB Audio/Visual Department
September 18, 1986
Carolina Archaeological Services, Columbia, South Carolina
Front elevation of Bldg. 336. View to the northwest.
Fig. 8
- Figure 9. Building 336, Pope AFB Historic District
Fayetteville, North Carolina
Pope AFB Audio/Visual Department
September 18, 1986
Carolina Archaeological Services, Columbia, South Carolina
Side and back elevations of Bldg. 336. View to the southeast.
Fig. 9
- Figure 10. Building 218, Pope AFB Historic District
Fayetteville, North Carolina
Pope AFB Audio/Visual Department
September 18, 1986
Carolina Archaeological Services, Columbia, South Carolina
Front elevation of Bldg. 218. View to the east.
Fig. 10
- Figure 11. Building 218, Pope AFB Historic District
Fayetteville, North Carolina
Pope AFB Audio/Visual Department
September 18, 1986
Carolina Archaeological Services, Columbia, South Carolina
Rear elevation of Bldg. 218. View to the northwest.
Fig. 11
- Figure 12. Building 217, Pope AFB Historic District
Fayetteville, North Carolina
Pope AFB Audio/Visual Department
September 18, 1986
Carolina Archaeological Services, Columbia, South Carolina
Front elevation of Bldg. 217. View to the east.
Fig. 12

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 3

- Figure 13. Building 325, Pope AFB Historic District
Fayetteville, North Carolina
Pope AFB Audio/Visual Department
September 16, 1986
Carolina Archaeological Services, Columbia, South Carolina
Front elevation of Bldg. 325. View to the southeast.
Fig. 13
- Figure 14. Building 325, Pope AFB Historic District
Fayetteville, North Carolina
Pope AFB Audio/Visual Department
September 18, 1986
Carolina Archaeological Services, Columbia, South Carolina
Rear elevation of Bldg. 325. View to the north
Fig. 14
- Figure 15. Hangars 4 and 5, Pope AFB
Fayetteville, North Carolina
Pope AFB Audio/Visual Department
Date Unknown
Carolina Archaeological Services, Columbia, South Carolina
Front elevation of Hangars 4/5. View to the north
- Figure 16. Hangars 4 and 5, Pope AFB
Fayetteville, North Carolina
Pope AFB Audio/Visual Department
Date Unknown
Carolina Archaeological Services, Columbia, South Carolina
Detail of metal bowstring truss construction in Hangar 4
- Figure 17. Hangars 4 and 5, Pope AFB
Fayetteville, North Carolina
Lesley Drucker
August 14, 1985
Carolina Archaeological Services, Columbia, South Carolina
Rear and side elevations of Hangar 5, showing repeat sliding
doors and structural addition to west side of building.
View to the southeast
- Figure 18. Hangars 4 and 5, Pope AFB
Fayetteville, North Carolina
Photographer Unknown
Late 1930s
Carolina Archaeological Services, Columbia, South Carolina
Front elevation of Hangars 4 and 5. View to the northwest